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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
MADAMBA, GLENFORD J	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2151	

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/981,561	ANDERSEN, FRANK-UWE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Glenford Madamba	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 October 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *01/28/2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Actions

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-7 and 11- 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by Leppinen.

Claim 1 specifies a method for accessing and working with an IP network, with resources connected to it, and comprised by 3 steps: 1) the establishment and maintenance of a first session in the IP network that is based on a standard HTTP protocol by a user interface that is unrestricted at least on the output side; 2) the establishment and maintenance of a second session in the IP network that is based on at least one of a restricted WAP protocol by a restricted user interface; and 3) connecting the first and second by an interprocess communication to form a hybrid session. Similarly, Leppenin discloses a method for increasing the availability of radio resources in communication between a mobile station (wireless phone) and a gateway, which transmits data from a web server (operating under standard World Wide Web protocols, including the Hypertext Transfer Protocol [HTTP]), in accordance with a first protocol, to the gateway in response to a request from a mobile station (encoded according to the Wireless Application Protocol). The data is then translated and encoded into a second protocol, which is formatted in the second protocol into bytecodes by the gateway. The bytecodes are then compressed and transmitted, and received by the mobile station. The web server provides clients (e.g., mobile station or wireless phone) with the requested

resources at the web server or another server in accordance with the HTTP protocol. [Col 3, Lines 5-13 and Column 4, Lines 48 – 60].

Claim 2 specifies the Internet as the working IP network environment for this invention. Leppinen also identifies the Internet as the network environment from which mobile stations are able to access or request stock quotes, weather, and email messages [Col 1, Lines 33-36]. Leppinen also describes a system **10** that includes a web server **14** connected to a wide-area network such as the Internet [Figure 1; Col 2, Lines 65-67].

Claim 3 specifies a method for accessing and working with an IP network as claimed in Claim 1, where the establishment of the first session is driven by a first terminal with full protocol capability and directly by an IP network server with full protocol capability, and where the establishment of the second session is driven after the first session by a mobile radio terminal with restricted protocol capability, operating according to the WAP and via a WAP gateway, and where the first session is continued using the first terminal at least as an output device and the second session is continued using the second terminal as the input device. Leppinen's invention has, as one of its embodiments, data that is transmitted from a web server in accordance with a first protocol to a gateway in response to a request from a mobile station. As previously pointed out, the web server is operating in accordance with the HTTP protocol, which has unrestricted protocol capability. On the other hand, the mobile station in Leppinen is working according to the WAP, with limited protocol capabilities [Col 3, Lines 4-13].

Claim 4 specifies that the first and second session is established by at least one of the mobile station's terminal and is 'continued' using a separate output device and the second session is also continued using its respective terminal as an input device. Leppinen's invention discloses a mobile station that initiates a Wireless Session Protocol (WSP), informing the gateway of its encoding/decoding capabilities as part of its request [Col 3, Lines 39-42]. The gateway, acting as a go-between the for the web server and the mobile station encodes the requested resources (HTML document) from the web server - or another server that the web server is connected to it - in accordance with WWW protocols including the HTTP protocol. It also translates requests, originating from the mobile station, from the WAP protocol stack (i.e., Wireless Session Protocol) to the WWW protocol stack (i.e., HTTP) and vice versa [Col 3, Lines 21-23].

Claim 5 discloses a method for accessing and working with and IP network as claimed in Claim4, wherein the output device is designed and utilized as a second terminal for inputs in the course of the first session. Leppinen's system has, as one of its component requirements, a web server connected to a wide-area network for communicating data encoded in accordance with a first protocol [Col 6, Lines 39-41]. The web server provides clients with the requested resources at the web server or 'another server' in accordance with the WWW protocols including the HyperText Transfer Protocol [Col 3, Lines 9-13]. In this configuration, the additional server connected to the web server (i.e. database server or computer unit) serves as the output device and is utilized for inputs in response to requests made by the mobile station for browser or data requests. The mobile station (input device) may be a wireless phone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a palm-sized computer or the like configured to communicate with a wireless communication network and wide-area network [Col 3, Lines 2-4].

Claim 6 discloses a method for accessing and working with an IP network as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the step of connecting the first and second sessions to form the hybrid session is executed by Java Servlets implemented in the IP network server. Leppinen identifies a gateway **16** which 'translates' requests from the WAP Protocol Stack (including, for example, Wireless Session Protocol) to a second protocol session, the World Wide Web protocol stack (including, for example, HTTP which is the most commonly used standard in the WWW), and vice versa. These gateway functions may reside in a stand-alone server or distributed among several servers (including a proxy or web server) [Col 3 Lines 25-29]. Java-based web servers run a Java program, called servlets, that execute on the web server in response to requests from a browser (Web or WAP), and allow for the translation of data from a first to a second protocol.

Claim 7 discloses a method for accessing and working with an IP network as claimed in claim 6, wherein a sequence of the first session and the outputs effected during the first session are substantially controlled by a JAVA servlet of the second session. Leppinen's invention discloses a mobile station that initiates a Wireless Session Protocol (WSP), informing the gateway of its capabilities, particularly, its extended capabilities in compressing and/or decompressing WAP encoded data. Such information may be included in the user agent profile information element transmitted to the gateway **16** [Col 3, Lines 39-45]. The said gateway is able to translate requests from the WAP protocol stack (WSP) to the WWW protocol stack (i.e., HTTP) or vice versa. The gateway functions may reside in a stand-alone server or distributed among several servers (including a web server) [Col 3, Lines 21-27]. Java-based

web servers run a Java program, called servlets, that execute on the web server in response to requests from a browser (Web or WAP), and allow for the translation of data from a first to a second protocol.

Claim 11 discloses a system for accessing and working with an IP network and resources connected to the IP network, the system comprising: a first mobile radio terminal with restricted WAP protocol capability with regard to a standard HTTP protocol and restricted user interface; a second terminal with full protocol capability with regard to the standard HTTP protocol and unrestricted user interface; and an IP network server connectable to the first and second terminals, the IP network server for establishing and maintaining a first session based on the standard HTTP protocol and via a user interface that is unrestricted at least on an output side, for establishing and maintaining a second session, in parallel with the first session, based on the restricted WAP protocol and via a restricted user interface, such that the first and second sessions are connected by an interprocess communication to form a hybrid session. Leppenin discloses a system comprised of the following:
1) a web server connected to a WAN for communication data encoded in accordance with a first protocol;
2) a mobile station connected to a wireless communication network for communicating data formatted according to a second protocol...
3) a gateway connected to the wireless communication network and WAN for enabling communication between said web server and said mobile station and having means for translating between the first and second protocols...[Col 6, Lines 39-55].

Leppinen further discloses a system of claim 23, wherein the first protocol includes HTTP, and the second protocol includes WAP [Col 6, Lines 56-59].

Claim 12 discloses a system for accessing and working with an IP network as claimed in Claim 11, wherein the IP network server includes JAVA servlets for the establishment of the first and second sessions and the maintenance of the first and second sessions as the hybrid session. Leppenin discloses a gateway connected to the wireless communication network and WAN for enabling communication between said web server and said mobile station and having means for translating between the first and second protocols...[Col 6, Lines 39-55]. Leppinen identifies a gateway **16** which 'translates' requests from the WAP Protocol Stack (including, for example, Wireless Session Protocol) to a second protocol session, the World Wide Web protocol stack (including, for example, HTTP which is

the most commonly used standard in the WWW), and vice versa. These gateway functions may reside in a stand-alone server or distributed among several servers (including a proxy or web server) [Col 3 Lines 25-29].]. Java-based web servers run a Java program, called servlets, that execute on the web server in response to requests from a browser (Web or WAP), and allow for the translation of data from a first to a second protocol.

Claim 13 discloses a system for accessing and working with an IP network as claimed in Claim 11, further comprising: a WAP gateway connected between the mobile radio terminal operating according to the WAP and the IP network server. Leppenin discloses a gateway connected to the wireless communication network and WAN for enabling communication between said web server and said mobile station and having means for translating between the first and second protocols...[Col 6, Lines 39-55].

Leppinen further discloses a system of claim 23, wherein the first protocol includes HTTP, and the second protocol includes WAP [Col 6, Lines 56-59].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 8, 9, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leppinen in view of Lee.

Claim 8 discloses a method for accessing and working with an IP network as claimed in claim 3, the method further comprising the step of: performing an authentication of the user during the establishment of one of the first session and the second session via the second terminal. As pointed out previously, Leppinen's invention has, as one of its embodiments, data that is transmitted from a web server in accordance with a first protocol (HTTTP) to a gateway in response to a request from a mobile station with a second protocol (WAP) to establish the communication session between the two protocols [Col 3, Lines 4-13]; however, Leppinen's invention does not fully account for the added limitation of user authentication performed during the establishment of the session. One of the inherent advantages of using the WAP standard and WML programming implemented in mobile communications is that it allows for access to the Internet and its resources (i.e., information, goods, and/or services).

Additionally, the implementation of this mobile standard enables reliable authentication of the user, and is necessary for the verification of user identification and account so as to provide the proper rights of access and services (i.e., ordering or paying of goods, or requesting stock account data). One aspect of Leppinen's invention teaches that User Agent Profile (UAProf) includes data indicating the extended compression/decompression capabilities of the mobile station and is sent to the gateway server [Col 2, Lines 5-8]. However, Leppinen does not disclose Subscriber ID data as part of the User Agent Profile that can be included for user authentication. In his invention, Lee discloses that when a request is made, the WML micro-browser sends an encoded WAP request to a WAP gateway along with a URL. The WAP gateway decodes the WAP request and sends it to the web server 61 using HTTP. The HTTP request body contains the decoded WAP data and the HTTP request contain information about the user agent (phone ID, subscriber ID, browser version) from which the request was originated [Fig. 5, Col 12, Lines 1-19]. It would therefore be prudent for one skilled in the art to include the additional user profile information in Lee's invention and combine it with Leppinen's user agent profile to allow for proper subscriber identification and account verification.

Claim 9 discloses a method for accessing and working with an IP network as claimed in claim 3, the method further comprising the step of: effecting a sequence control of a display operation proceeding on one of the first terminal or an output terminal via the mobile radio terminal with restricted protocol capability.

Leppenin discloses a method and system for optimizing the amount of data transmitted between a mobile station and a gateway. Data are transmitted from a web server in accordance with a first protocol to the gateway in response to a request from the mobile station. The gateway encodes the data from the web server into bytecodes in accordance with a second protocol by the gateway. The bytecodes are compressed using a compression algorithm and then transmitted to the mobile station. The mobile station receives the compressed bytecodes and decompresses them. The decompressed bytecodes are decoded in accordance with the second protocol for presentation to a user [Abstract].

Leppenin specifies a mobile station for communicating data formatted according to a second protocol and having a user agent for requesting resources from the web server returned to the local client (mobile station) [Col 6, Lines 42-46], but has no reference to a second or output terminal which it effects with a sequence control of a display operation. On the other hand, Lee, having a broader embodiment, discloses a client-server system and methods for transferring data via a network, including a wireless network, between a server and "one or more clients or browsers

that are spatially distributed". At least one local client computer provides a user interface to interact with a least one remote server computer which implements data processing in response to the local client computer requests. The user interface may be a browser (PC) or a thin client (mobile station or wireless phone) [Abstract; also Col 4, Lines 28-30]. In this alternative system architecture, a second local client computer, which may be a PC with a display and web browser, corresponds to the output terminal that is effected by the mobile station generating the sequence control of a display operation on the local client. It would be obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the architecture embodied by Lee, in view of Leppinen, and add a second client, functioning as a browser, to display outputs effected by input sequences received from the mobile station, in order to view the display operation on a client browser with full protocol capability instead of viewing it on the mobile station's micro-browser.

Claim 10 discloses method for accessing and working with an IP network as claimed in claim 3, the method further comprising the step of: effecting at least one of ordering and paying of goods and services in the context of a menu guide which is at least partly displayed on one of the other terminal and an output terminal via inputs on the mobile terminal with restricted protocol capability. Leppenin discloses a method and system for optimizing the amount of data transmitted between a mobile station and a gateway. Data are transmitted from a web server in accordance with a first protocol to the gateway in response to a request from the mobile station. The gateway encodes the data from the web server into bytecodes in accordance with a second protocol by the gateway. The bytecodes are compressed using a compression algorithm and then transmitted to the mobile station. The mobile station receives the compressed bytecodes and decompresses them. The decompressed bytecodes are decoded in accordance with the second protocol for presentation to a user [Abstract].
Leppenin specifies a mobile station for communicating data formatted according to a second protocol and having a user agent for requesting resources from the web server returned to the local client (mobile station) [Col 6, Lines 42-46], but has no reference to a second or output terminal which it effects with a menu guide, for ordering and paying of goods, which is at least partly displayed on one of the other terminal and an output terminal via inputs on the mobile terminal with restricted protocol capability. Additionally, Leppinen points out that these mobile station or "phones" operate as mobile terminals and have features similar to those of desktop computer terminals (i.e., ability to access stock quotes, weather, email messages through the Internet, etc.). On the other hand, Lee, having a broader embodiment, discloses a client-server system and methods for transferring data via a network, including a wireless network, between a server and one or more clients or browsers (which may be a PC with a display monitor) that are spatially distributed. At least one local client computer provides a user interface to interact with a least one remote

server computer which implements data processing in response to the local client computer requests. The user interface may be a browser (PC) or a thin client (mobile station or wireless phone) [Abstract; also Col 4, Lines 28-30]. In this embodiment, a second local client computer, which may be a PC with a web browser, corresponds to the output terminal that is effected by the mobile station generating the menu guide for the ordering and paying of goods and services.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Vatanen, PN 6237093, shows a procedure for setting up a secure service connection in a telecommunication system.
- Gottsman, PN 6134548, discloses a system that facilitates web-based comparison shopping in conventional, physical, non-web retail environments.
- Noy, PN 6795851, presents a web-based client/server communication channel with automated client-side channel endpoint feature detection and selection.
- Winchell, PN 6788946, discloses a systems and methods for delivering information within a group communications system.
- Resenius et al., PN 6757734, presents an invention that relates to a method of achieving communication via a network with the aid of a wireless application protocol between a first application in a first computer unit and a second application in a second computer unit.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Glenford Madamba whose telephone number is 571-272-7989. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on 571-272-3932. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Glenford Madamba
Examiner
Art Unit 2151

ZARNI MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER